

100

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING
the 15th January, 1885.
THE
WILLARDS, ASSISTED BY GEN-
MEN IMITATEURS,
IN
"A LADDIN."
BYRON'S FAMOUS BUBBLESQUE.
The SULTAN, a monarch in } Mr. BARR
difficulties..... }
The VIZIER, who is supposed } Mr. CHAM
to have cleared the exchequer }

PEKOE, the Vizier's Son	.....	Mr. HARRIS
ALAD- DIN.	an anomaly, for although he is considered by every- one to be a lively youth, he is universally looked upon as a sad boy	Mr. BROWN
ABANAZAZ, a magician in search of the lamp	.....	Mr. BRADSHAW
TE-TO-TUM,	.....	Mr. B. SMITH
THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP	.....	Mr. FENNELL
THE GENIUS OF THE RING	.....	Mr. PRINGLE
THE WIDOW	Aladdin's mother, who, to quote the Arabian Nights,	Miss MARY

TWAR. was rather old, and who
 EN. KAT. even in her youth had
 not possessed any beauty.
 PRINCE BALDROU.
 BOUDOUBE, a vision of— Miss A.V.
 well, see for yourselves
 MAIDENS, MANDARINS, and Mos.
 Prices of Admission: \$2.—and \$1.
 NOTICE.
 ET. M. R. WILLARD begs to announce

BY GENERAL DESIRE,
MR. B. C. STEPHENSON'S POPULAR CO.
"IMPULSE"
will be repeated at the
THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL
on
SATURDAY
the 17th January, 1885.
The Plan of the Theatre is now of
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's, where seats
be booked.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1885.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HONGKONG
THE Steamship
 "NAGATO MARU,"
 Perian, Commander, will be despatched
 above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th inst.
 THREE P.M.
 This fine new Steamer has very s
 Passenger Accommodation.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 ADAMSON, BELL &
 Agents
 Hongkong, 15th January, 1885.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MANILA
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
**THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY
HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF THE
SHAREHOLDERS** in the Company
held at the Office of the Company,
Queen's Road, on **WEDNESDAY, 4
February, at THREE O'CLOCK in the
AFTERNOON**, for the purpose of receiving a
Statement of the Directors together with a Statement of the

Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and
Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd
to the 4th February, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOT
Secretary
Hongkong, 15th January, 1885.

The Course of Instruction will comprise the following subjects:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Composition and Literature; French, and Instrumental Music.

The HOURS OF CLASS will be from 2.00 to 4.00 P.M.

TERMS.

ENGLISH.....	\$3 Per M
ENGLISH & FRENCH.....	\$5 "
EXTRA MUSIC LESSONS.....	\$5 "

by a MASTER.

VICTORIA SCHOOL.

Corner of Main and 10th Sts.

2, HOUY WEEI ROAD, CORNER OF
HONGKONG, 9TH JANUARY, 1884.

AMOI DISTRICT.
LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS
No. 19.

QUEMOY SPIT BUOY, DIS-
APPEARANCE OF.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Spit Buoy has disappeared.
A new buoy will be placed as soon as
either of the shoal watch formerly in

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[136

immediately off the end of the S
notice will be given of the place in
buoy is laid.

In whatever position the buoy is plac
should not pass between it and Queen
H. J. MEA
Harbour

Approved:
McLEAVY BROWN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Amoy, 7th January, 1885.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE PRIVATE HOUSE in a good position, to Rent by Possession as soon as possible.
Reply to E. R. N. Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1885.

WANTED.
A 5 or 6 ROOMED HOUSE on the Island, with a Detached House or Bungalow, for a Tennis Court Preferred.

Apply to B. Z.,
Care of "Daily Press,"
Hongkong, 18th December, 1884.

[161] WANTED.

A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.
Address, by letter, to Office of this
Hongkong, 25th December, 1884.

A N ENGLISHMAN, of long
experience in China, having some leisure time,
wishes to be engaged as a

be glad to Underwrite ACCOUNTS
 other WORK. Thoroughly satisfac-
 ferences to present Employers and Oth-
 Address F. G.
 Care of Office of the
 Hongkong, 14th January, 1885.

MAIL TABLES.

THE TABLE OF ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES OF ENGLISH and FRENCH STEAMERS at and from LONDON and HONGKONG.
 The Anglo-Chinese Calendar can be had at each or \$1 per dozen.

LEY, 1 "Daily Press" Office,
[54] 6th January, 1885.

1885. NOW READY. 1885.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1885.

With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL ISSUE).

ROYAL OCTAVO, Pp. 1,104.....\$5.00.

SMALLER EDITION, Pp. 716.....\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up

to date, and is a valuable and interesting

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL

ACCOUNTS OF, and DIRECTIONS for

HONGKONG, and

Do. Military Forces. Do. Chinese

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSARY

CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-

VERNOR and His Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE RETAIL DRUGGISTS

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN.

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of

Orders, it is particularly requested that all

business communications be addressed to the

Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be

addressed to "The Editor," and these communications

should not be addressed to the Editor.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names

and address with communications addressed to the

Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good

faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one

side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not

ordered for a fixed period will be continued until

contrary orders are received.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be

sent before 10 o'clock on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 15TH, 1885.

About eleven years ago, the neighbouring

Portuguese colony of Macao was in a comparatively

flourishing condition owing to the

then existing Chinese emigration, which was

extensively carried on through that port to

Cuba, Porto, West Indies, &c. The emigra-

tion constituted the principal trade of the

place, and contributed largely to the Govern-

ment revenue. The irrefragable indecent

presented by the extreme facility with which

riches were amassed by that trade induced

the European portion of the community gen-

erally to turn their attention to it, to the

abandonment of all legitimate commerce,

which consequently fell almost entirely into

the hands of the Chinese. Whatever the

law regulating the coolie trade may have

been, the abuses were so revolting that the

British and other Governments were con-

strained to make strong representations to

the Portuguese Government on the subject, and

the consequence was that in the beginning

of 1874 the Viscount de S. JAVIER, the

then Governor of the Holy City, received a

despatch from Lisbon totally and uncondi-

tionally abolishing the coolie emigration from

Macao, the despatch taking effect on the

1st March, 1874. From that time the

commercial prosperity of Macao dwindled

down rapidly, the Peruvian and Spanish

traders departed, and all business activity

became a thing of the past. To-day the river

colony is sunk in deep prostration, with its

inhabitants in penury for want of employ-

ment, there being scarcely any business done

by Europeans. With the exception of one

Dutch and two or three English firms, es-

tablished for the purchase of silk and tea

from the natives, and one or two Por-

tuguese firms, all the merchants are Chi-

nese, and they transact the bulk of the

trade of the place. Governor has succeeded

Governor, but no means seem to have been

devised to bring trade to the colony. Of the

several Governors who have administered

Macao during the past ten years Senhor

ROSA, the present Governor, would appear

to be a little more energetic than his pre-

decessors, for, looking upon commerce as

the remedy for the decadence of the colony,

he called upon the Captain of the Port

for information, among other matters, as

to its import and export trade and ship-

ping. After the lapse of several months

Senhor CINATZ was able to present his

report, which was lately published in

the Government Gazette of Macao. Ac-

cording to Senhor CINATZ, the maritime

movement of Macao consists of the arrivals

and departures of seagoing vessels and

junks. For want of sufficient data anterior

to 1879, no exact statement can be given,

but it has been found that between 1876

and 1877 there was an increase in the trade

between Macao and ports beyond Hongkong

and Canton, but in 1881-82 there was a

falling off, which should be attributed to the

epidemics then prevailing on the East coast,

from whence the chief import trade comes.

River navigation has shown a falling off

in the last few years; it should not, however,

be concluded that the commercial impor-

tance of Macao is in direct proportion to this

decrease; on the contrary, it has remained

the same or perhaps become greater. To

explain this anomaly it is enough to say that

the trade with Hongkong and Canton, rep-

resenting over \$13,000,000 per annum, and

passengers to the number of 200,000, should

which China has successively effected with

other nations, the Portuguese flag cannot

command the advantages which other enjoy

in Chinese ports. As to the foreign ship-

ping trade, there arrived at Macao from

1869 to 1879, 838 ships from Bangkok, Sal-

gon, Netherlands, India, and a few from

distant ports Australia, Europe, and America;

while the departures from Macao to those

ports were 647.

For various reasons no precise statement

can be given of the import and export trade

during 1880-84, it having been found that

although no pains have been spared to get

at the correct figures, gross discrepancies oc-

cur in them. For instance, in 1882 the re-

turns show \$4,203,000 worth of opium im-

ported, and the amount exported \$2,656,868.

Hence the inference would be that the dif-

ference in value, amounting to \$1,546,131, had

been consumed or warehoused. But this is

not the case, opium not being an article fit

for warehousing in its crude state, nor does

it suit the dealers to keep the capital

locked up that would be necessary for the

warehousing of such a quantity after being

boiled; and the local consumption does not

amount to anything approaching that quan-

tity. The reason of the discrepancy is that

a great portion of imported opium has been

re-exported clandestinely, as is well known,

and some even on board the very craft en-

trusted with the protection of the Chinese

revenue, without paying the war, customs,

and transit dues. The value of the quantity

imported being \$4,203,000, of which the

amount consumed locally was, say, \$126,000

(average annual consumption), \$479,941

(being exported boiled), and \$1,633,952 de-

clared as exported, it is obvious that the

quantity smuggled must reach \$1,963,077.

Therefore the total value of opium exported

ought to be \$3,556,868, plus the amount

smuggled, making a total of \$4,519,946. As

with opium as with other goods, the trade in

which, according to the returns, amounts

to \$28,794,694, but is calculated to be

\$25,777,771. Taking the three years 1880-82,

the average import and export trade shows

amounts to \$26,172,916. In 1882 there was

an increase over the two preceding years of

some \$100,000 due to the opium boiling

farm. From the figures above given it will

be seen that opium forms the principal ar-

ticle of trade. The second article in im-

portance is tea, which shows a total value

imported in 1880 of \$1,587,907, that of the

export being \$1,737,369; in 1881, imported,

\$889,387, and exported, \$1,963,644; in 1883,

imported, \$928,255, and exported, \$1,816,561.

Essential oil shows a falling off in the last

few years, but the import of lamp oil shows

a total value of \$1,000,000 per annum in 1881

and 1882, and the amounts exported in those

years were \$800,000 and \$800,000 respec-

tively. The figures given show the com-

mercial condition of Macao at the present

time, but if the Fishery Government could

succeed in effecting the ratification of the

Treaty with China, and if the harbour of

Macao were efficiently dredged so as to ad-

mit of large vessels entering it, we have no

doubt that some revival of trade would ensue.

Mr. T. V. Toney, naval cadet on board the U.

S. flag-ship, died of typhoid fever on the

board that vessel when at Nagasaki on the 29th

ultimo, and was interred in the Cemetery with

full honours the following afternoon.

The 23rd inst. was a very cold day, with

a heavy frost, and the arrival of the

night from Pusan announced the arrival

of two French men-of-war. The same message

conveyed the unwelcome intelligence that the

Japanese and Koreans had been fighting at

Pusan. There is no doubt that the news of the

above reports, in any case the general

between Japan and Korea has been made up.

